WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at a. DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Mosers, Lesber Wallack, John Gilbert, Browne, Ward, Chas, Fisher, B. T. Ring,
Edd. Pope, Graban, Leonard, Miss Madeline Henryques, Mrs. John
Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett, Mile. Lina Wendel, Miss Louise Carman.

THIS EVENING, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN: Miss Bateman as Parthonia: Messre J. C. Cowper, Geo. Becks J. G. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaushell, Danvers, Barry; Miss Mary Wells.

THIS EVENING et 8. THE THREE GUARDSMEN: Mrs. John Wood, Medane Methov-Scheler Miss Kate Newton, Messre. Geo. Fawertt Roue, G. C. Boniface, J. B. Studiey, C. H. Rockwell, G. W. Garrhon, J. H. Studierd, Geo. Kames, James Lewis, J. J. Hind, J. J. Leigh, C. H. Morton.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, THE FAIRY CIRCLE-IN AND OUT OF PLACE-THE HAPPY MAN: Mr. and Mrs. Burney Williams.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 4, SOLON SHINGLE: Mr. John E. Owens

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 21 THE
EARTHQUAKE, OR THE SPECTER OF THE NILE-ONE
HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, JACK AND OILL WENT UP THE HILL
Mr. O. L. Fox as Clown; also, a DRAMA and FARCE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS
THIS EVENING, at 8. EQUISTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Rohimson, Little Clatence, Mester Boggist, Mile. Carlotts de Berg.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THUS EVENING, TAMING THE FLEPHANT, LES MISER BREES, OLD TIME'S ROCKS, FLATANTION FESTIVAL'S: ENEMING HOUSE, SHATANTION FESTIVAL'S: ENEMING HOUSE, SHATAN ST.
LOSES. Dan Bryant, Kollin Howard, N. Seymoor, Neil Bryant.

THIS EVENING, Musical Performances by BLIND TOM.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broads my
THIS EVENING, Mt. Albert Russell in PRESTIDIGITATION
and VENTRILOQUISM.

Business Nolices.

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or MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

TO BE POUND IN THE CITY. AT PRICES THE MOST REASONABLE,

RAYMOND'S

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AN EMPETUAL WORM MEDICINE. - The combination

of ingredients used in making BROWN a VERNIFFER CONFITS is such es to give the best possible effect with safety. Worms to the stomach cause irritation and often prolonged sickness

and can be removed only by the use of a sore semedy, which will be found in the VERNIPUGE CONFIES. BURNETT'S FLORIMEL closely resembles the odo

of a rare and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect stands particaled. A few drops will leave its possible and delightful fragrance ppon the handkerchief for many hours.

BRENETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in s next and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the Brossing table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation p which it is held .- | Providence Journal.

For sale by all druggists,

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY .- The good reputation and extended use of " Brows's Bronquist Trocurs," for Coughs. Colds, and Throat Diseases have caused the Troches to be extensively Imitated. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches. and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling

Lyon's Insect Powder, for exterminating Roaches Acts and Vermin, and preserving fore and clothing from Moths. The priginal and gennine is signed E. Luox. All others are imitations. Take no other insect Powder but Luox's. Sold by all druggists, and

MOTH AND FRECKLES. Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth Patches, or frackles, should use Panny's Celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallfible. Prépared by Dr. H. C. Panny. Dermatologist, No. 49 flond-st., N. Y. Sold by all druggists in New

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR. Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This baceless atticle is admitted to be the standard proportion for all purposes compected with the lair. It prevents the falling off, era licates accord, dandard, etc., and keep sit in the most beautiful condition. The habitant use readers the use of oil, pomainam, or any other preparation

Motur, etc., and keeps it in the most beautiful con an readers the use of oil, penniam, or any other jections. Sol. 73 (Joseph at., Jersey, Europe, Shatan, No. 229 Piccailly, London, Joyan & Co., No. 43 Rodeworth etc. Qupcine First, No. 1 Molesworth etc. Qupcine First, No. 1 Molesworth etc. Qublin, Awyonin, Fou Strass, No. 7, Hamburg, Hawan, Hight, Gormey, Grara, Lincolashire, Condata, Madrid, Spatis, Condata, Madrid, Montana, Prisone Father, Hondoras, Pot. Pantona, Nioney, Brayel, Monta & Co., Australia, Hansous, Vern Prissia, Locater, Russia, Locater, Russia, Lacater, Russia, Lacater, China, MAYLOVA, Japan.
AND BY ALL PRESGISTS TREOUGROUT THE WORLD.

SWYNE'S DISTRENT Cures to from 12 to 48 hou SWAINES GISTMENT Cures Robing Pilos, Sait Rheum, Scaid Head, Rash, ali Skin Disesses.

MARVIN'S PATENT DOOR LOCKS FOR HOUSES AND STORES.

NO DIBAPPOINTMENT-NEVER FAILS.

THER CANNOT HE PICKED.
THER HAVE NO SPRINGS.

KET WEIGHS OSLY ONE QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.

MARTIN & Co., (No. 255 BROADWAT, New York,
MARTIN & Co., (No. 724 CHESTRUT'ST., Philadelphia.
Also, Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Sales.

LUMBER. Williams. Warnors & Co.,
First-awe, corner Thirty-sinth-st.

Pere the largest stock of LUMBER in the city, which they sell in conposition with the Alberty and Troy Yards. 3,500 BRICKS per hour are made by the "NA-

JONAL, which is a clay tempering machine, and the bricks made by twill stand all CLIMATES. Those made by the di-pressing machine will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA. General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world.

Perfect, natural, reliable, harmless and instantaneous in effect. The
position is signed WILLIAM A. HATCHELOR. Sold by all Drugglets.

Factory, No. 31 Barclay-st.

A PROFIT ON HIS GOODS IS THE RIGHT OF EVERY A PROFIT ON HIS GOODS IS THE ANY COMMENT. GENERAL STREET OF THE ANY COMMENTARY OF THE AN

HOUSE-CLEANING MADE EASY. The labor greatly addiced, and the result admirable, by using PILE's O. K. Soap. Sold by Geocets everywhere.

A Lady who has suffered for over five months the

most extreme torture from Neuralgia has been completely cured by an dose ("forty drops") of MUTCALFF'S GREAT RUBUMATIC RES DT. Sold by all Druggists. SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own

and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM an DAY PLASTER SAPER. For sale low. MARYIN & Co., 263 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut at., Phita. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

THE improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. - A. H. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. -ELIAS HOWE,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 50. 400 Broadway.

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A TIGHT STITCH WITH A SINGLE THREAD!

Res Report of "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines." Sent free, with apples of Work. William & Grans S. M. Co., No. 566 Broadway. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—

he "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,509 bestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Noston. Avoid radulent imitations of his patents.

WIGS, TOUPERS, and ORNAMENTAL HAIR, first qual-

The Late Die and Dablin by grace a few of the Anti-

opposite the Brandreth House, can be found all the laiost SPRING and SUMMEN STRIES of Hars and Care for Gentlemen and Boys. Also a variety of Fancy Hats for Ladies. Misses and Children.

How IT Is. -Some people cannot understand why he hate made by KNOX should exceed all others in popularity. giance at his Epcing style explains the mystery. It is graceful and durable, and has an eir of fashion about it that is irresistible. Sold at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, and No. 151 Fulton at.,

Have you tried the Solan Fire Cur Cheving Tonacco' if not seed at once and get a paper, and you will exclaim, as every body dissected that has tried it. This Solan Bears all I have ever tastab. For sale every bear

NEW PATENT ANIMAL PETTERS, for Horses, Mulead Cattle, when turned out to parture; best ever deviced. Just what very furner needs. Frice \$2 earls; \$15 per due to desire; \$ or \$ or, to try then, cash with order, at some rate, Joseph Bangos, renoral Agent, No. 335 Broadway; Office, Room No. 35. Sand stamp PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES,-Owing to extensive

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS ING AGENTS. No. 37 Park-row, New-York (established in 1849) at agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United State

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool April 11, via Queenstown April 12, arrived here yesterday, bringing

one day later news from Europe.

It is reported that Prussia emphatically refused to demobilize her arms, as demanded by the last Austrian note.
The merchants of Berlin were to present an address to the
King expressing their hope for the preservation of peace.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a meeting of President Johnson's friends in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, at which addresses were made by Gen. L. H. Roussen, John Van Buren and others. Gen. John A. Dix sent a better ex-pressing regrets that he could not be present. The gather-ing was a large one.

There are 16 iron-clads now in process of construction, three of them in New-York, three at Cincinnati, two cach at St. Louis and Pittsburgh, and one each at Boston, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, Brownsville, Pa., and Kensington, Pa.

"The Hermitage," Gen. Jackson's estate, has been offered by Teanessee to the United States, conditional apon a branch of the West Point Academy being located

There were 76 patients in the cholera hospital at Quar-mina yesterday, which fact does not indicate a speedy radication of the disease. Gov. Fenton's proclamation of peril is made public.

The explosion of a boiler on the steamer John Raymond, near Island. No. 40, on the Mississippi, last Monday, resulted in the death of the engineer of the vessel, and damage amounting to \$2,000. One D. A. Clark, an absending cotton broker from St. Louis, was arrested in Cincinnati on Mondar. It is alleged that he is a defaulter in the sum of \$40,000. He was released on ball of \$50,000.

An released on ball of \$50,000.

In the case of Otto Burstenbinder, before the United States Commissioner, Mr. Nobel, the inventor of nitroglycerine, was on the stand yesterday, and made very interesting statements respecting that terrible compound. At a funeral in Hawkins County, Tenn., last Sunday, a rightful row took place, in which four men were shot;

The ancient and fish-like Hackley case was before Mr. Justice Clerke of the Supreme Court yesterday. There will be jury trial.

A sale of Scranton coal occurred yesterday, and resulted in a general advance in price from 25c, to \$1 05 per tun-over the latest previous sale.

There was a further hearing in the Madison-ave, robbery case restorday, before Mr. Justice Dowling. The case was further continued until Friday. The connection of Vancouver's Island with the Conti-

nent by telegraph, was made the occasion of a highly tabilant celebration on Tuesday at Victoria. The trial of Antoine Probst, for the murder of the Deering family, began at Philadelphia yesterday.

ing family, began at Philadelphia yesterday.
Gold closed, on Wednesday, at 1273. Cash Gold has been scaree for delivery, and i has been the loaning rate. Government stocks are inductive request, with sales of 10.40s at 204. For the second series of 7-30s, 1023 is the asking rate, with sales at 102. The share market was quite strong early in the day, but at the stock market the full quotations were not maintained. After the call the market was firmer, and buying quite spirited. At the Second Beard, the market was firmer, with the exception of Eric, and after the call all shares were in active demand. Money is easy at 435 per cent, with business in special cases at lower rates. In mercantile paper no change to notice, 63 of 3 the rate for best bills, and 5.29 for fair. Sering Exchange is firm, with a moderate demand. Prime bankers 60-days sterling is quoted 108; francs, long date. 5.204 #5.22.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. APRIL 25 .- Petitions were presented for inter-State insurance, and for compensation to loyal citizens of Florida. A resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of the A resolution to print 19,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture was adopted. Bills were introduced to grant lands to the Kansas and Neosho Valley Kailroad; and to authorize a draw-bridge over the Mississippi at Quincy, Iil. The bill to admit Colorado was then taken up, and, after a long debate, the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill was adopted, 19 to 13. An amendment by Mr. Sumner to secure the franchise to all citizens was rejected, 7 to 27, and the bill then passed, 19 to 13. Adjourned.

Bills were introduced to amend the Impost Dutles Collecion act, and to incorporate the Washington Academy of Music. A joint resolution was offered authorizing the sale of ressels of war, &c., and referred. Personal explanations were made by Mesers. Blaine and Conkling. The Northern Pucific Railroad bill was taken up, and a sharp and rather personal debate followed. Mr. Price gave notice he would move the previous question to-day, and the House adjourned.

The Senate yesterday reconsidered its vote rejecting the bill for the admission of Colorado, and then passed it-Yeas, 19; Nays, 13; Absent, 17. An amendment by Mr. Sumner, proposing to secure the franchise to citizens without distinction of color, was rejected-Yeas, 7; Nays, 27.

LET US TRY TO AGREE.

The N. Y. Times has a leader on "The Principles of Free Government," protesting earnestly and plausibly against a perpetual barring out from Congress of the representatives of the States lately in rebellion. Of the barring-out policy, it foreibly says:

the barring-out policy, it forcibly says:

"Certainly, no man of intelligence can deinde himself into the belief that this theory is in harmony with the fundamental principles of our Government, or fall to see that it strikes a death-blow at the fundamental principle of all representative government, of whatever form. If there is anything fundamental in free institutions, it is the principle that all States and all people that are required to obey the lane, shall be represented in the Congress which makes them. A government which denies or discards this principle is a despotem—we care not what may be its form, nor under what pretext it may cleak its tyranny. Unless this is true, then the whole theory of free institutions, of self-government, of representative republics, is a cheat and a sham."

-It is a joy to see that, whenever we rise above the dust excited by the noisy hates and strifes and antipathies of the passing hour, into the clear azure of Principle, the grave problems that seemed so difficult are seen to settle themselves. There is no need of compromise, nor of treaty, nor of makeweight: it is not principle, but the absence of principle, that renders one or all of these necessary.

"If there is anything fundamental in free insti-

tutions," well says The Times, "it is the principle that all States and all people that are required to obey the laws shall be represented in the Congress that makes them." True! most true! Why, then, cannot perfect harmony be forthwith restored to our country, by the general adoption and application of this most righteous principle! We are for it; our friends very generally desire nothing better: if the "Conservatives" are prepared to meet the "Radicals" on this solid ground of fundamental principle, we may have perfect and lasting concord at once. Let us ascertain who refuses-who holds back-for they are the real disunionists, the real perpetuators of 'sectional" hatred and anarchy. Is The Times ready to pledge itself to a hearty and consistent support, without condition or reservation, of this great, comprehensive principle?

The Scandinavian Society, whose "objects are entirely benevolent, charitable and literary," and which has 160 members, with \$2,000 in bank, assures the Board of Excise that it cannot live unless its landlord is allowed to sell its members grog. We beg leave to think better of this literary and benevolent institution than it seems to think of itself.

The Daily News marvels how U. S. Grant came to be made a Lieutenant-General and a popular hero, while Don Carles Buell an obler and better soldier - I allar all excitement. They should and, no doubt

AT WHITE'S ELEGANT BAZAAR, No. 303 Canal-st. | was thrown out of the service. It strikes us that the simple fact that The News likes Buell, and his mode of fighting the Rebellion, and don't like Grant and his strategy, affords the required explanation.

STATE POLICY-RAILROADS.

The World says:

-It seems to us that a very moderate allowance of that logical faculty in which The World often assumes a preëminence over its neighbors should have saved it from the self-exposure embodied in the above. Here is a measure "so obviously just that it commanded the assent of people of all parties" vetoed from "partisan and personal considerations" alone! Why not say, in so many words, that Gov. Fenton opposed and feated what every one strongly wished and hoped, in order to make personal capital and secure his own reelection? That is just what The World's accusation amounts to. We are sure that the Governor has been impelled to the act complained of by considerations of public

interest and public duty. He believes that the Central can get on without the relief provided by the bill, and that the popular judgment demands that it shall so get on, until we shall have returned to specie payments and specie prices for labor, iron, fuel, &c. If it shall then appear that the heavy rates of taxation and the enhanced prices caused thereby render the required relief just and necessary, he will heartily unite in according it. But he wishes first to be certain that justice absolutely requires it. Candor requires us to add that, regarding the matter

more broadly, we think the Governor's decision a mistake. Here are some of our reasons:

The State of New-York is just about half supplied with railroads. The great main lines are completed; but many short roads and branches, crossing every county and reaching every productive section, are still wanting.

Our existing roads have cost, we will say Two Hundred to Two Hundred and Twenty-five Millions of Dollars. They could not be constructed to-day for one cent less than Three Hundred Millions. But, if they were all brought under the hammer to-morrow, they would not bring over One Hundred and Twentyfive Millions. And, of the forty or fifty different corrations, we believe the stocks of barely two are above per. A majority of them would not bring fifty nts on the dollar.

Yet the benefits, the blessings of Railroads-to every one except their stockholders-are so manifest that every neighborhood not already supplied is eager to secure them. New roads are projected through almost every valley; companies are organized; and every means employed to get the roads built-someow-anyhow. The fact that the agricultural production of our State is being rapidly concentrated upon a few staples-Meat, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Fruits-all of them requiring rapid rather than cheap transportation-intensifies this general engernesss for railroad facilities at hand.

But, while every neighborhood wants its railroad, nobody wants to build, or help build, a new railroad, in our State. While millions of dollars leave Wall-st. weekly to be invested, for profit, in building new railroads in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, &c., not one dollar can be got there to build another railroad through rural New-York, unless as a

virtual charity. Hence, every new railroad project throws itself virtually upon State bounty, or some process akin to a Moxican "forced loan"-such as bonding Counties and Townships by popular vote-a process sure to lead in the end to wasteful fawsuits and fends, if not to downright repudiation. Nothing is surer than this: While capitalists and railread men often lose money in what promised to be profitable undertakings. States and farmers almost never embark in the

business without losing all they put in. But the pressure for State aid, or for the dangerous bonding process, or both, is destined to become more and more imperious and uncontrollable. There were half a dozen of these projects before our late Legislature; there will be a dozen before the next; there will be thirty three years hence; and while the Veto power may serve to protect our tax-ridden people for one or two years more, the time is at hand when this dam will be broken over by the swelling, raging

flood-with what results, no one can foresee. It seems clear to us that our present restrictions on Railroad fare-not merely that on the Central especially, but the general restriction as well-will have to be given up or greatly medified-and the capitalists now involved in railroads, with as many more as can be drawn in, virtually told-" Take hold of these new projects, or the best of them; make the roads, and charge a living price for their use. You may not be able to make them profitable directly; but, as feeders to your trunk lines, they will pay, if built and run economically, while those who use them pay fairly for the accommodation they afford."

In other words: There must and will be at least thousand miles more of Railroads constructed in our State within the next ten years; and the practical question is-"Shall they be paid for by those who use them, and by the main lines which will profit by them ? or shall half their cost be saddled on the whole people, by means of State aid, town and county bonds, &c. ? Shall Westchester, Queens, Rennsselaer, St. Lawrence, &c., &c., be taxed in order to provide Chenango, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Essex, &c., &c., with railroad transportion at half its cost? Or shall we encourage the capitalists now embarked in railroads to provide the requisite facilities in such manner as not to swell our mountain of State debt and taxation?' Without reproach to the good and true men who disagree with us, we shall sustain and urge that policy which promises to keep down our State Debt and put the cost and risk of making new railroads on those whom they will more especially benefit.

Such are some of the grounds on which it seemed to us best that the Central fare bill should have been signed, and on which we shall urge future Legislatures to remove or modify the general restriction on Railroad fares, and in every feasible way cherish and encourage the Railroad interest in our State.

THE APPREHENSION OF CHOLERA.

Health, wherein he expresses his approval of their judgment in regard to the imminence of the peril from pestilence in this city, and the expediency of their exercising such power as may be necessary to protect its inhabitants, will be found in another column. That the Board should be empowered to act as they think the emergency requires, is just and proper; and the Governor, in responding to their wishes, has shown his usual vigor and promptness. It would be a grave mistake, however, to ac cept either his act or that of the Board as, in the slightest degree, an evidence of undue anxiety or alarm. One of the morning journals has been endeavoring for several days past, in a characteristic way, to excite a panic. There is not only not the slightest ground for it in fact, but such a course is senseless and cruel in the extreme. The class which reads the journal in question is just that in which, from its habits and locality, the cholera is most likely to make its first lodgment, and where, if a predisposition to the disease existed, it could be easily superinduced by fright. The startling appeals of The Herald are like ingenious incitements to an infuriated

mob-calculated to produce the very results they

seem only to deprecate. The proposals of the Board

of Health and the Governor, on the contrary, should

predisposition to the disease. The Board of Health has done and is still doing an immense amount of work to purify the city, and with the new powers which they are now about to exercise, probably no large city in the Union will be better prepared for the coming of the epidemic, or more likely to escape from a severe visitation, even if it does not escape altogether. When the cholera broke out here in 1849, in the filthiest and most insalubrious spot in the city, and several persons fell victims to it, the locality was immediately and thoroughly cleansed, and not another case occurred there. The fact speaks volumes. What the authorities then did in the presence of the pestilence, the Board of Health is now doing in anticipation and in the most thorough manner. Everything is to be hoped from these sanitary measures, and if the epidemic is not altogether baffled from the impossibility of its finding a lodgment, it is absolutely ertain that it must be mitigated. In the mean time there is not now the slightest danger. To endeavor to create a panic is not only a foolish and wicked imposition upon the ignorant, should it succeed, but is a positive injury to the business of the city by keeping strangers away from it. Nothing is easier than to create a groundless apprehension abroad, and it would be a very serious evil to produce an impression that there is any existing danger among us. There positively is none. Our readers at a distance may be assured of this. They know that this paper never willfully deceives anybody, and they may rest assured that while we shall neither now nor at any future time permit our columns to be used to excite undue alarm, we shall give the earliest and the most accurate report of the existence and the extent of the epidemic if it shall ever visit us. We are as free from it or from any immediate fear of it to-day as we have been any time the last fifteen years, and the Board of Health is taking the wisest and most effective measures to prevent its coming. In the presence of these we are actually in much less dauger than six months ago when the disease existed on Ward's Island, and then, as now, was on board a single ship at Quarautine. Let there

GERMANY.

reliance upon facts and common sense.

The advices from Europe by the City of Boston, which are one day later than those referred to in our ssue of yesterday, bring the report that Prussia declines to comply with the demand of Austria for the demobilization of her army. If previous accounts from Vienna can be relied upon, Austria will now inoke the interference of the Federal Diet. Should this really be done, it will be a matter of general curiosity how many of the "duodecimo States" will muster enough courage to defy the coming wrath of

In case of war, Bismark hopes to derive a superior strength from the admirable administration of Prussia, which, in many departments, has indisputably no qual among the civilized nations. This excellence of administration would, undoubtedly, be a tower of strength, but it is nevertheless a fact worthy of mention that the anti-war movement among the people of Prussia is universal, and the detestation of Bismark louder than ever.

THE CITY TAX-LEVY.

We propose to devote a little space this morning to an examination of the Tax-Levy for the City, and to point out to our tax-payers the work accomplished for trenchment and reform in this respect by the Citizens' Association.

There have been so many persons interested in swelling the taxes of our City-so many creatures ceding upon corruption-so many desirous of stuffing te Tax-Levy with schemes of plunder to enrich themselves-there have been so many greenbacks ent from this City to Albany by our corrupt officials to be used when other reasons failed—that it is matter of surprise that the Citizens' Association, with no arguments or reasons to advance save those which trath and justice afford, has been able to accomplish much in the way of retrenchment, and of protecting our tax-payers from the schemes of officials who have therto justified the assertion that the Tax-Levy

To one visiting Albany from this City during the last days of the past session, it appeared as if the offi- | black, or that political rights denied to the latter may cials of our City were paid for attending to duties in safely be conceded to the former. Still less do we Albany instead of New-York-for every officer, from the heads of departments to the lowest clerks, seemed to be there; each pushing big thefts and little thefts, and all trying to make the Tax-Levy as burdensome as possible for our good people, and to leave large holes n it through which our municipal rulers could plunder to their hearts' content. But our people owe much to the Citizens' Association. While the Tax-Levy and other matters calculated to produce reform in our City Government were under consideration in the Legislature, this Association was always on the ground, working night and day, through its able advocates, and striving, with all the zeal, industry and capacity it possessed, to protect the almost defense-

people of this City against the perpetration of the rainous rule of their municipal masters. There was plenty of work for it to do; and the Citizens' Association has done its work well. Whenever a City robber endeavored to have inserted in the Levy some old claim that had been lying dormant for years, it was ever on the alert to checkmate the ove. It was active, persevering, energetic, always ready to thwart corruption. Through its instrumentality and intercession, some of the biggest thefts that had ever disgraced the City Tax-Levy-which had crept into it in its passage through the Assemblywere stricken out, and thus the tax-payers are saved hundreds of thousands of dollars in the way of bogus claims. And, though we hope that it has made many friends by its persistent and successful efforts in the cause of reform, on the other hand we know it has made many bitter enemies in the persons of nearly all the regues, sharpers, drones, and thieves, who feast and fatten upon official plunder in our City.

True, the Tax-Levy, as it now comes to us, is a all it should be-is not all we could wish it to be True, we still see here and there the devil's horns and the devil's hoofs, notwithstanding the subtle efforts at concealment. But, in this as in other matters of this The communication of Gov. Fenton to the Board of life, we must be content with good more or less mixed with evil. The progress which has been made in the right direction gives us courage to hope that, in the future, further steps may be taken to check the iniquities of our officials. The seed which has been sown in this present Tax-Levy will undoubtedly produce in the fullness of time the proper fruit. To be sure, it has been a difficult matter to pin our City Fathers down to certain sums of money for particular purposes, and to so fetter them as to prevent their creating debts in excess of the appropriations. And at one time, while the Tax-Levy was in its transition state, it seemed as if the task were hopeless. But, thanks to pluck, energy, perseverance and right, in spite of the rogues in the Legislature and out of itthanks to the Citizens' Association-the work has been done.

To be sure, all this required money, time and talent: but we have evidence of what right can do, if properly supported, when we state that not one dollar as used in the cause of reform that cannot be honorably accounted for-not one cent was spent to improperly influence the vote of any man. Everything has been done openly and abovelboard.

al customary heads of expenditures, the City Tax-Levy contains the following two sections (9 and 10), prepared and introduced by the Citizens' Association.

After making the usual appropriations for the seve-

which are calculated to stop effectually the greatest will, satisfy the community that the danger, seen afar loop-holes in our Municipal Government, through off, is to be promptly and wisely met, and, if possible, which our official rogues have been accustomed hereaverted. At this moment the city is perfectly healthy. There is neither cholera among us nor any unusual tofore to drive at random:

which our official rogues have been accusationed heretofore to drive at random:

"Section 9. The said several sums shall be applied only to
the objects and purposes for which the same are bureby appropriated; and neither said corporation, nor any board, department, officer or agent thereof, shall incur any liability, or make
any contract or contracts, or permit or vote for, or authorize,
directly or indirectly, any expenditure or exponditures for any
of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which
expenditures, and of the liabilities under such contracts, shall
exceed the sum appropriated for said purpose, or for any other
purpose or object than that herein specified.
"SEC. 10. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the
City of New-York shall not be liabile upon any contract made
for expenditures authorized or liability incurred by any board,
department, or officer of said corporation, for any object or
purpose which is not expressly authorized by this act, nor for
any contract made, or expenditure authorized, or liability
incurred, by any board, department or officer of said corporation for any object or purpose named in this Act, beyond the
amount appropriated to such specific object or purpose; and
no judgment in actions upon contract shall be entered by default or otherwise in any Court against said corporation, except upon proof in open Court that the amount sought to be
founded; and in case it shall appear, by the defendant's proof,
that other liabilities have been incurred by work done for said
corporation or any department, board, member, officer or
agent thereof, under any contract, express or implied,
the amount of which liabilities, together with the claim saed
upon, shall exceed the sum appropriated by this Act for the
purpose in and about which said claim and liabilities arose, no
judgment shall be rendered in the plaintiffs favor in such action."

When we state that these sections will stop the

When we state that these sections will stop the nefarious system of obtaining judgments against the City, and that in 1864 these judgments amounted to \$1,200,000, and in 1865 to \$500,000, it will be seen how vast and how sweeping a reform is here introduced.

At one time, it seemed as if these sections were doomed to destruction. They were in the Levy as it passed the Senate, and the Chairman of the Assembly Committee (Brandreth) assured the representatives of the Citizens' Association that the Committee intended, in this respect, to report the Levy back to the Assembly as it had come from the Senate. But, lo! and behold! the majority of the Assembly Committee reported the Levy, big with many a steal and shorn f all the sections calculated to produce Municipal reform; and it was only after herculean efforts, through a Conference Committee-a majority of whom were the right men in the right place-that these sections were re-introduced and the Levy passed in its present form.

We shall take another occasion to criticise the conbe an end to this senseless apprehension and more duct of Mr. Brandreth in relation to the New-York Tax-Levy. A great deal of good has been done the City of New-York, in spite of all his efforts to pre-Before leaving this subject we must acknowledge

n behalf of our tax-payers and honest citizens generally, irrespective of party, our great indebtedness to the member of the Committee on Cities, for the manly. noble and honorable course he pursued on every ocasion to protect us against the schemes of our municipal robbers. If there was one man in the Assembly who has endeared himself to our citizens, one man whose name is considered a synonym of honor and integrity, that man is Mr. Pitts. When others faitered, he faltered not; when others sat listless or dumb, he was outspoken for the right; and perhaps it is to Mr. Pitts more than to any member of the Assembly that we owe the retention of the precautionary and preventive sections of the Tax-Levy. It was more than fortunate for our people that the Citizens' Association found in him a gentleman so zealous, capable and honest in the cause of reform.

We know the people of this City will hail with delight his reëlection to the Assembly or his elevation to the Senate: for it is by such men in the Senate and in the Assembly, and not by those members chosen at her own polls, that our City has been saved from peculation and barefaced robbery to the extent of more than One Million of Dollars.

"CIVIL BIGHTS" IN DIXIE.

Mr. A. H. Stephens is credited with a sensible remark in saying that the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto would have a beneficial influence at the South by convincing the white people down that way of the purpose and the power of Congress. What my policy" has utterly failed to do, the resolute good sense of Congress will eventually effect. The South needs to be convinced that it is defeated-a fact which it well understood when Lee surrendered, but which Mr. Johnson has since done his best to persuade his new friends to forget. We do not believe any Reconstruction possible which is based on the assumption that a white traitor is better than a loyal believe in a Reconstruction which would leave a loyal minority subject to legal persecution because of their loyalty, and without protection for life, liberty or

The President stated in a recent message that the Southern Legislatures had enacted codes for the protection of the freedmen-hence the needlessness of any Freedmen's Bareau or Civil Rights bill. Here is a specimen, lately come to light-being Section 4 of an act passed by the Mississippi Legislature just before its adjournment-to show what sort of protection they think the freedmen require:

"Be it further enacted. That all the penal and criminal laws now in force in this State, defining offenses and prescribing the nodes of punishment for crimes and misdemeanors committed by slaves, free negroes, or mulattees, be and the same are hereby reinacted, and declared to be in full force and effect, against freedmen, free negroes, and mulattees, except so far as the mode and manner of trial and punishment have been changed or altered by law." The "mode and manner of trial and punishment"

have been, in fact, very little changed for the better with respect to the freedmen by any State legislation. There were but four acts passed concerning the freedmen, and some of those were so outrageously wicked that even President Johnson felt called upon to interpose and direct the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to disregard them totally. But there were many acts of which the President took no notice. Distinctions in penalties remained. If a white man committed a crime, he had one punishment; if a black man committed a crime, he had another and severer punishment. It is punishable with death for a negro to commit a murder, rape, arson, or robbery, or to attempt to commit either of them. Only one of the crimes is capital when a white man is the offender, and for the attempt the white is never punishable with death. It has been well said, that in Mississippi "the white murderer almost universally escapes scot free, and is even applauded for his display of chivalry, while the negro is hung if there is a reasonable suspicion that he attempted to commit murder, arson, rape, or robbery. A white ruffian is at liberty to ravish as many colored romen as he can, with impunity." Under the same act the slave received twenty lashes

f absent from his plantation without a pass; thirtynine lashes for buying or selling without permission; is punished for congregating at night or for holding schools; and has his ears cut off for false witness. These penalties are all reënacted against the freedmen, and they stand to-day unrepealed on the statute book of Mississippi. Was there no need for the Civil Rights bill t Suppose we try Tennessee, the model State which

has produced a Moses for the colored race. In a case not a fortnight old we find a negro woman arrested by R. W. Bond, a justice of the peace in Shelby County, on the complaint of Ben Boyd, who charges her with an assault. The chivalrous Ben testifies that Laura is in his employment; that on a certain day he ordered her to go to work; that she refused on account of illness, and started to find her husband. The rest, Mr. Ben Boyd shall tell in his own words:

I started to intercept her and bring her back. After a few hundred yards run I overtook her, took hold of her. She struck me two blows with her list. At this time father came into to fight with; returned and told her if fighting was her band to wade in and she would have a white man's chance. She refused to fight any more, and I gave her a sound thrashing, and she returned to the house and lay up to the fight and the proper authorities to have believing them to be unnecessary and deciving the deciving the

when she left my house, and I applied to Squire Bond for a

And for her folly in being sick and provoking Mr. Ben. Boyd to give her a sound thrashing, "Squire Bond" fined the negro woman two dollars and cost of court. That is Tennessee justice according to Andrew Johnson, and minus the Civil Rights bill. The case is a very mild one, but it serves to illustrate the spirit which presides over the unreconstructed Justices' Courts. If we had had all the Rebel States in Congress, according to Mr. Johnson's policy, the Civil Rights bill defeated, as it would have been, and justice administered under the Mississippi code and Tennessee practice, what a blessed thing freedom would have proved to the blacks!

MANUFACTURERS GIVE TEN.FOLD VALUE TO FARMS. McQueen's statistics of the wealth and annual in

come of England showed:

gross income of 120 per cent!

I. That the value of the soil devoted to agriculture comprehended, at that time, twenty-six forty-thirds of the total wealth of the Kingdom.

II. That the value of England's agricultural soil was nearly 12 times greater than her whole capital invested in manufactures and commerce.

III. That the money employed in her agriculture comprehended more than three-fourths of the capital

IV. That the manufacturing and commercial capital of England, including her ships, constituted but about one-eighteenth of her national wealth.

V. That the agricultural capital of England, which was then £3,311,000,000, produced a gross income of 13 per cent; while the manufacturing and trading capital, which was but £218,000,000, yielded yearly .

It is that magic capital of £218,000,000 invested in machinery, mills, furnaces, factories and mines which has swollen the farming capital of little England into that gigantie sum of £3,311,000,000, and made a British farm worth ten times as much as one in wheatgrowing Poland-which only grows wheat, and buys goods instead of making them. The bulk of agricultural capital consists of land and cattle. The manufactures of Great Britain have doubled and trobled her population; have sustained her immense commerce; built, equipped and manned her countless ships; and thus directly and indirectly increased the demand for, and raised the price of, food and raw materials, and run up the value of her agricultural soil to the grade of garden-ground throughout the kingdom.

McQueen's exhibit of the immense profitableness of manufacturing as a source of public and private wealth and of national power, while it should stimelate every true American to demand of Parties and Administrations the fostering of his country's industry, should penetrate every man who owns land by the acre, and particularly the owners of farms in the Mississippi Valley, with this vitally interesting treth, that "CAPITAL USEFULLY EMPLOYED IN MANUFAC-TURES BY AN AGRICULTURAL NATION, IN TIME IN-CREASES THE VALUE OF THE SOIL TEN-FOLD." A Report of a Select Committee of the British

in July, 1864, contains some interesting testimony as to the systematic efforts made by the foreign Ministers and Consuls of that Government to promote the admission of British manufactures into other countries, and to induce the repeal of hostile tariffs. This would seem to be the principal service expected from such officials, as representatives of a commercial Leading manufacturers, both of England and Scot-

Parliament on Trade with Foreign Nations, published

land, were examined by the Committee, and all of them complained that the Consuls abroad did not do their work zealously enough.

Mr. Henry Ashworth, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was particularly loud in his complaints. "It is these foreign tariffs that interrupt our English action and retard our success." He had headed a deputation to Lord Palmerston asking for redress. The sagacious old Premier met them with this argument: "Well, you know we have nothing to give; we have given all we can give; we have nothing now to give in repeal of duties, and we cannot go to market with nothing to sell;" and he indicated to the deputation that it was impossible for them to look forward to anything like a reduction of tariffs from foreign countries, unless they themselves had something to offer them in exchange.

Mr. Milner Gibson, one of the Committee, and President of the Board of Trade, said: "All that we could ask by treaty, at the present time, seemed to be the 'favored nation' clause, because, having nothing to offer ourselves we could not ask that other country should bind themselves to us to make certain tariff reductions." In another passage, Mr. Gibson suggests that if England goes to a foreign country, and asks them to make certain reductions in their tariff to promote English interests, they are apt to suspect that she asks it for her own purposes, and not upon Free-Trade principles for the interests of the foreign

Mr. Layard, another member of the Ministry and of the Committee, shows the true character of the French treaty of 1860 by the following pertinent question: "Had we not a great deal to give to France in return for what she gave to us? Was not

that tariff a matter of bargain and sale!" We commend these passages to the Free-Trade League, and beg to know what quid pro quo they have to offer, in behalf of their British subscribers, for the repeal of those "foreign tariffs which so interrupt the action and retard the success" of English manufacturers.

In a book just published by an ex-clerk, Jones, of the Rebel War Department, we read of one Baylor. Governor of Arizona, who sent an order to a military commander to assemble the Apache Indians under pretense of a treaty, and when they came, "to kill every man of them, and sell their children to pay for the whisky." "This order," says the clerk, "was sent to the Secretary, who referred it to Gen, Sibley," who sent it back indersed a true hill. It is just no sible that this chivalric demon may be still extant, and, to the disgrace of all fair-minded Southerners, among the reconstructed.

The Express treats its readers to the following from The St. Louis Republican :

"On the 10th inst, the Rev. B. F. Kenney, a distinguished Baptist clergyman of Daviess County, was arrested on three indiciments found against him by a Radiced Grand Jory of that county, for the crime of preaching the Gospel without having first taken the infamous new Constitutional eath.

-Why will not The Express let its readers know that the "infamous" oath here stigmatized is a solemn adjuration that the affiant is not, and has not been, in act or sympathy, a traitor to his country ! In what respect is that "infamous !" Will The Express ex-

Yesterday we gave a specimen of The Herald's enterorise-reporting a concert that never occurred. Here is a secimen of its accuracy: On the 23d inst. (Monday), says that paper, "Irving Hall was so crowded last night that many of the audience could not obtain seats. The Sunday creasing concerts on the new organ have been un-precedently successful. * Mr. Morgan played at sual," &c. But half-a-dozen lines below we are told: Mr. Morgan left New-York city Sunday afternoon for Baltimore." Did he come back to play in the evening ! Great is Herald journalism, and Parton is its prophet!

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-VERDICT OF CENSURE .- AD inquest was held at No. 57 Forsyth-st., by Coroner Wilder. ou body of Henry Sunkel, who died from the effect of injuries received by being run over by a Fourth-ave, car in the Bowery. received by being run over by a routile-ave, car in the blow-lynear Spring-at. The particulars of the case have been berefore reported in The Theorem. The Jury rendered a residenThat the deceased came to his death from injeries accidentally received by being run over by a car belonging to the
Fourth-ave. Railroad Company on April 9, 1866. In the Bowers, opposite Spring-st. The Jury would take this occasion to
call attention to the number of tracks at this place, and recommend the proper authorities to have two of them removed,
believing them to be unnecessary and Jangergus. ** Docaged